



New HIV infections (including AIDS cases), 2018-2019

Pee Dee Public Health Region includes twelve counties: Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, Sumter, and Williamsburg.

HIV in the Pee Dee Public Health Region (PHR) For the two-year period 2018-2019, 359 people were newly diagnosed with HIV. This represents 23 percent of the total cases diagnosed in South Carolina.

By gender, 75 percent of new HIV/AIDS cases occur among men; 25 percent were among women.

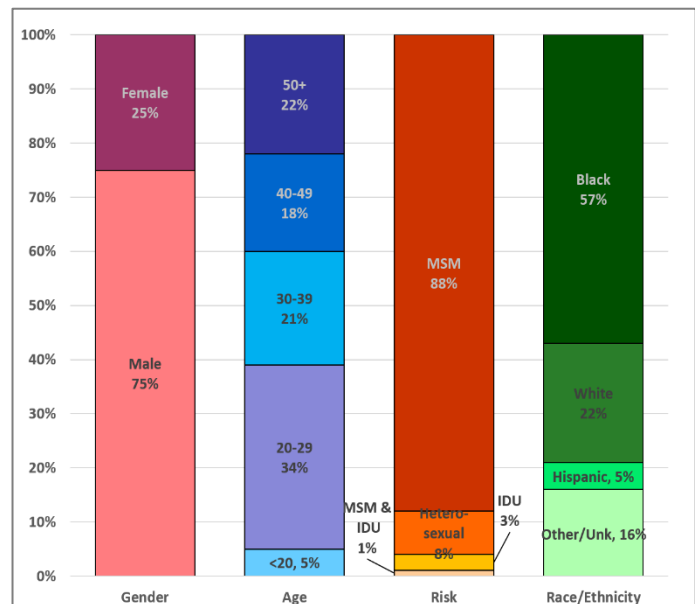
By age, the majority of new HIV/AIDS cases were among people ages 20-29 (34 percent), 21 percent were among people age 30-39, 18 percent were among people age 40-49, and 22 percent were age 50 and up. Five percent of new cases were under the age of 20.

By risk, among the 143 people who reported a risk, men who have sex with men (MSM) represent the largest proportion of recent infections (88 percent), followed by those indicating heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV (8 percent); three percent reported injecting drug use (IDU); and one percent were the combined risk of MSM and IDU.

By race/ethnicity, among people newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in the Pee Dee PHR, 57 percent were African American; 22 percent were white; and five percent were Hispanic. In 2018-2019, African Americans had a case rate 4.8 times greater than whites in the Pee Dee PHR.

Among women recently diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in the Pee Dee PHR, most were African American (61 percent) and 22 percent were White. Of the 7 women reporting risk, 86 percent indicated heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV; 14 percent reported injecting drug use.

Among men recently diagnosed in the Pee Dee PHR, 56 percent were African American; 22 percent were white; and six percent were Hispanic. Of the 136 men reporting risk, 91 percent were men who have sex with men, four percent were exposed through heterosexual sex; three percent reported injecting drug use; and one percent were both MSM and IDU.



Total People Living with HIV/AIDS through December 2019

As of December 2019, there were 4,598 residents of the Pee Dee Public Health Region living with a diagnosis of HIV (including AIDS). This represents 23 percent of the S.C. total. Of these, 3,077 were men and 1,521 were women. Most people (2,388) were ages 50 and over; 1,018 were ages 40-49; 753 were ages 30-39; 401 were ages 20-29; and 38 were children and teens under 20 years of age.

As with new infections, African Americans are disproportionately impacted. Most of the people living with HIV in the Pee Dee Public Health Region were African American men (46 percent), 18 percent were White men, 27 percent were African American women and five percent were White women. Four percent of people living with HIV were Hispanic/Latino (men & women).

Of 3,442 people living with HIV who reported a risk, 47 percent reported a risk of men who have sex with men; followed by men and women exposed through heterosexual sex (38 percent); injecting drug use (10 percent); and the combined risk of men who have sex with men and injecting drug use (three percent).

S.C. HIV Prevention Program Priority Populations

Care, treatment and prevention services for persons living with HIV/AIDS are a top priority for the State of South Carolina's HIV Program.

Among remaining priority populations for HIV prevention services:		
S.C. HIV Prevention Program Priority Populations ^(1,2)	2018/2019 Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (151 Total) *	People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2019 By Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (3,490 Total)
2. African American MSM	51%	28%
3. African American WSM	2%	21%
4. African American MSW	1%	10%
5. White MSM	22%	16%
6. IDU	3%	10%
7. ♦Hispanic/Latino ³	13%	5%

***Caution: Due to small numbers, must interpret recent case proportions with caution.**

NOTES:

1. Populations: MSM = Men who have Sex with Men; IDU = Injecting Drug User; WSM = Women who have Sex with Men; MSW = Men who have Sex with Women.
2. Priority Populations are a subset of the Epi Profile data and are not directly comparable to incidence and prevalence counts/percentages.
3. Ethnicity, in and of itself, is not a risk factor for HIV; however, in the context of Priority Populations, Hispanic/Latino is included as a 'Risk' for reporting purposes.

Source: SCDHEC, STD/HIV Division 10/2020